



A MONTH BEFORE THE 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI' GYMNASTICS COMPETITION

On March 26-28 the Lenta Central Stadium in Moscow will host the annual International Gymnastics Competition for the "Moskovskiy Novosti" prize. A regular meeting of the contest's organizing committee was held in the editorial office.

The USSR Gymnastics Federation issued invitations to 40 countries, among them Japan, Romania, the USA, the GDR, Cuba and China. Similar to previous years, the contest will only involve the free programme. The winners will receive the main prizes, while the editorial board's prizes will be awarded to sportsmen achieving the highest points in individual events.

For the first time ever sports-

men who will not qualify for the main finals are invited to take part in individual events. Undoubtedly this consolation competition as it were will help gymnasts improve their skills. This is especially important for the competitors from countries where gymnastics is not yet well developed. This competition will be held at the Ismailovo Olympic Sports Complex.

The editorial board prizes were made by the Gzhel factory from outside Moscow, after the designs provided by 20-year-old artist Valentin ROZANOV. As distinct from previous years the artist made 12 different works, so that a gymnast who has won two or more

events will receive a different award each time.

During the contest a farewell ceremony will be held for world, European, national and Olympic champion Nikolai Andrianov, who will turn to coaching.

Earlier the "Moskovskiy Novosti" winners were Olga Korbut, Svetlana Grozdeva, Nellie Kim, Maria Filatova, Yelena Mukhina, Siela Zakharova, Alla Myznik, Nikolai Andrianov, Viktor Klimenko, Vladimir Marchenko, Vladimir Markelov, Gennadiy Krysin, Bogdan Matula, Sergei Kishinyakov and Yuri Korolyov. It is evident that all the above names are former or current gymnastics stars.



The national soccer cup elimination games are under way in many cities in the USSR. In Leningrad the local Zenit drew with Yuzovskiy Zarya, 1-1.

PLAYERS GEARING UP FOR WORLD CUP

FRG coach Jupp Derwall has named 22 players for the World Cup soccer line-up, among them goalie Schumacher of Cologne, defencemen Kaltz of Hamburg, Stielke of Madrid Real, and midfielders and forwards Breitner, Dremmler, Rummenigge (all from Bayern), H. Müller of Stuttgart, Schuster of Barcelona, K. Allofs, Fischer, Littbarski, Magath, Hübner, both of Hamburg.

A scandalous event in Argentina has taken place during the preparation of the national team. The River Plate players, including Passarella, Kempes,

Filoli, Callego, refused to let a friendly match with the Paraguayan Penarol, because of their opinion of low bonus: even though 10,000 entrance tickets had already been sold. Under the regulations all players can be disqualified for up to 12 months, this rule applies to the national team meetings.

England is planning to beat last to arrive in Spain, June 10, i.e., three days prior to the official Cup opening. Coach Greenwood believes the side does not need a long acclimatization period.

A CONFIDENT START

At the world handball championship the USSR is leading Group A with four points after securing its second win, over Kuwait, 44-19. The hosts and

world champions FRG beat Czechoslovakia, 19-18, and Italy as many points but by a larger goal difference than the USSR.

PRIOR TO THE MAIN EVENT

Czechoslovakia, Finland and the FRG who will participate in the world ice speedway championship in Kolinn on February 27-28, as well as a Moscow team met recently for a

friendly match at Moscow Central Army Club stadium. World ex-champion M. Späth of Czechoslovakia, was the event, followed by Moscow's Vitaly Ruskikh and Vladimir Subbotin.

EVEREST AHOY!

long time to prepare themselves for the climb. They have made hundreds of ascents on snow peaks over 7,000 m high as well as on mountains in Switzerland, Italy, the USA, France and the FRG. They are people of different ages (their average age is 35) and occupations — they are engineers, research associates and teachers among them.

On March 1 over 12 tons of the team's climbing gear were flown from Sheremetyevo airport to India to be followed by March 2 and 9 by the rest of the expedition.



(Continued from page 1)

Chomolungma, he said, but it is nearly 1,500 metres higher than the peaks we have scaled so far.

The expedition's 12-member assault group have trained for a

TOUGH COMPETITION AT HOLMENKOLLEN

(Continued from page 1)

powered Juha Mieto on the closing stages.

The winners say that after so many days of disappointment at the world championship Alexander Zavyalov, who came second in the 15 km race, restored confidence in the Soviet skiers. Throughout the entire distance he kept level with Oddvar Brå and lost him only by a margin in the final few kilometres. The winner's time was 38:52.5; Zavyalov's—39:02.1. Third-placed Finn Henri Kivonen came only two-tenths of a second behind Zavyalov.

Our female skiers had reason to be happy, since the USSR

quartet of Muscovites Lyubov Lyadova and Lyubov Zabolotskaya, Raisa Smetanina, from Syktyvkar, and Galina Kulikova, from Izhevsk, came second in the 4X5 km relay race, only 13.7 sec behind Norway. The Olympic champions, GDR, were placed third.

Berit Aunli, of Norway, captured her second gold medal during the competition, winning the 5 km race.

The GDR team became the first ever winner of the Nordic combined event. Their three-men team was the best first on the 70 m ski-jump and later in the 3X10 km relay race.

The championship concludes on February 28.



The strength of the Central Army Club's strikers and their passion for goals are too well known to need advertisement. See Larionov's attack on the Krylya Sovietov goal in the photo. Yet their recent encounter with the Army Club, from Leningrad, produced a sensation: they went down, 3-2. The gold medals in the current national championship have begun gleaming again for Moscow Spartak as it is now only two points behind the leading Central Army Club.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms.

ITALY

● Libreria Italia-URSS 47 Piazza della Repubblica, 00185 Roma

● Libreria Italia-URSS via Edilio Baggio, 1-10, 16124 Genova

● Associazione Italia-URSS Sezione di Milano, via Dogana, 4, 20123 Milano

● Libreria Internazionale Rizzoli, Galleria Colonna

Large Chigi 00187 Roma

IRAQI REPUBLIC

● National House for Publishing, Distributing and Advertising Baghdad, Iraq

JAPAN

● Nauka Ltd., 2-30-19 Minami-Ikebukuro, 2-chome, Toshima-ku, 171 Tokyo

● Nissei-Tosho Ltd., 1-5-16 Suido, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo

● Per Eastern Booksellers, Kanada P.O. Box No. 72, Tokyo 100-91

JORDAN

● Jordan Distribution Agency, P.O. Box 373, Amman

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

● "Chulphammul", Yok Chn Don, Wason, Pyongyang

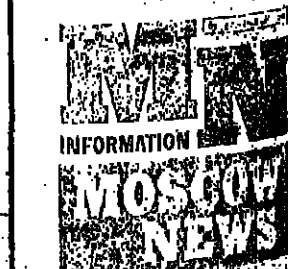
For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russian, as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN Information"



EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St. Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Moscow News" Press. Published Tuesday and Friday. Index 50872.

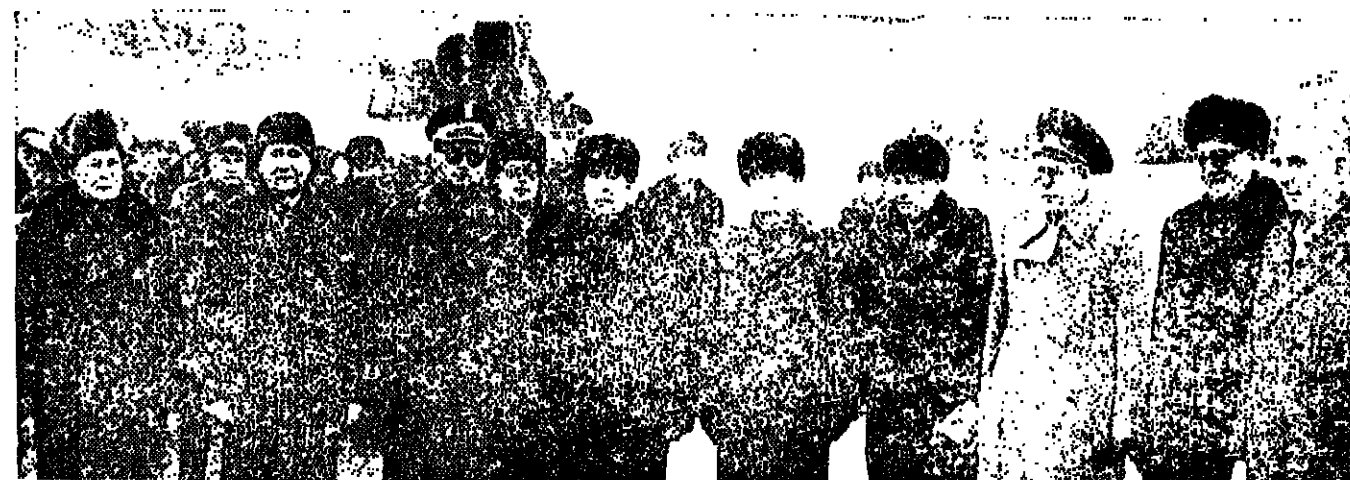
By air — from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 18 (332), MARCH 2-5, 1982

Price 5 kopeks

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES IN THE USSR



A Party and state delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, has arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

The delegation was met at the airport by Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolai Tikhonov, as well as by other Soviet Party and state officials.

Leonid BREZHNEV:

Practical steps needed to curb arms race

I fully share your anxiety over the growing nuclear danger and together with you I strongly denounce the mad ideas that the use of nuclear weapons is admissible, be it even for "limited" purposes. Only naive people far removed from reality can hope that the flames of thermonuclear catastrophe will not engulf their homes however far they may stand from the source of conflagration. It is the duty of everyone who cherishes the future of life on our planet to contribute towards removing the threat of nuclear war and towards finding a way to strengthen peace. Thus reads Leonid Brezhnev's reply to Japanese writers—the authors of an appeal against nuclear war.

The Soviet Union has never been the initiator of the arms race. We were not the first to develop nuclear weapons. On the contrary, the Soviet Union is tireless in advancing concrete and realistic proposals aimed at

ending the arms race and at achieving disarmament. The Soviet Union is prepared to eliminate its nuclear arsenal, but naturally, only if all the other states possessing nuclear weapons follow suit.

At the 36th session of the UN General Assembly, which closed recently, an overwhelming majority of member-countries of this organization supported the Soviet Union's proposal that the

first use of nuclear weapons be declared a heinous crime against humanity. They also voted in favour of the resolution, submitted at the Soviet Union's initiative and banning the manufacture of neutron weapons. There were some states, however, among them Japan, whose governments opposed these humanitarian proposals.

(Continued on page 2)

Who stands to profit by the arms race?

Athens. The threat to peace is growing. Today the threat of a nuclear holocaust which can destroy human civilization is greater than at any other time. Every day witnesses an acceleration in the stockpiling of monstrously destructive weapons, this is the message contained in an appeal "To All Peoples of the World" adopted by the Disarmament Committee of the World Peace Council at its recent session in Athens.

The meeting was attended by representatives from 37 countries and from the United Nations.

The peace movement should do its utmost to ensure that the decisions taken by the UN emergency session on disarmament be embodied in concrete actions aimed at achieving disarmament. The arms race is only needed by those who make money of preparations

(Continued on page 2)

LOTOS-2 LINKING SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

The commissioning of the Lotos-2 ground station, part of the interplanetary satellite communication system, has been announced. The station was presented by the Soviet Union to the people of Laos, and was constructed by workers from the two countries. It will now provide reliable telephone and telegraph links enabling Laos to receive television programmes from the USSR and other socialist countries.

The operation of the Lotos-2 is ensured by the failure-free functioning of the Soviet space com-

munication system. It employs satellites of the Cosmos series.

Ground-based space communication stations similar to Lotos-2 are functioning in many other socialist countries. The number of participants in the interplanetary project is increasing, with Afghanistan being one of the recently admitted members. It should be noted that interplanetary is an organization open to all countries who seek to use space for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of mankind.

Venera-13 descent module studies Venus

On March 1, 1982 the Venera-13 interplanetary station reached the vicinity of Venus, covering over 300 million kilometres during its four-month journey. The probe's descent module entered the dense layers of the planet's atmosphere and made a gentle landing at the bearings of 7° 30' S lat. and 303° long. In flat country east of the Phoenix region, and transmitted data for 127 minutes. The station meanwhile passed 36,000 kilometres away from the planet and continues its flight following a heliocentric orbit.

Venera-13 was launched on October 30, 1981. During its flight on an interplanetary trajectory the on-board instruments studied X-ray radiation, interplanetary plasma, parameters of the solar wind and space rays, and conducted experiments determining the location and properties of galactic gamma sources. This experiment formed part of the Soviet-French programme. Finally Venera-13 studied the interplanetary magnetic field by employing an Austrian-developed magnetometer.

The descent module entered the Venerian atmosphere at a speed of 11.2 kps, and after slow-down was dropped by parachute to within 47 kilometres of the surface of Venus and finally landed using an aerodynamic slow-down device.

In the course of the descent the instrumented capsule studying the chemical and isotopic composition of the atmosphere and clouds and the structure of the cloud layer, conducted a spectral analysis of dispersed solar radiation and recorded the electric charges in the atmosphere.

After the successful touchdown the module transmitted panoramic pictures of the surroundings, and, by employing red, blue and green filters, the first ever colour images of the planet were achieved.

The outside temperature of the planet was 47°C and the capsule experienced a pressure of 89 atmospheres. A special soil-gathering device took a soil sample and conveyed it for subsequent X-ray fluorescent tests to a hermetically sealed compartment, having a pressure nearly 2,000 times lower than the external level and a temperature of approximately 30°C.

The module also assessed the seismic characteristics of the planet and evaluated the physical and mechanical properties of the soil in its natural condition using a retractable device. The Venera-13 station bears a pennant with a bas-relief of Lenin, while the instrumented capsule carries the state emblem of the USSR.

The Venera-14 probe launched four days after Venera-13 is now well on its way, and it is believed it will reach the vicinity of Venus on March 5.

MEETING AT SOVIET DEFENCE MINISTRY

Dmitry Ustinov, Soviet Minister of Defence, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, and the Indian Ambassador to the USSR V. K. Ahuja have met, at the latter's request, to cordially discuss matters of mutual interest.

MILLIONS TAKE TO SKIS

Hardly any sporting event in this country has ever brought together so many competitors as during the all-Union skiing day held this past Sunday. According to rough estimates, dozens of millions of skiing enthusiasts from

all age groups have taken part, and around a million of them in Moscow alone.

It is fair to say that this healthy event will continue on a regular basis, drawing millions of fans to next year's meeting.



Photo by Igor Chelkachev

U.S. PROPOSALS: A PROPAGANDA PLOY

Bonn. A considerable number of district and land branches of the ruling Social Democratic Party have spoken out against the deployment in West Germany of the American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. They have also demanded that a moratorium should be placed on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons for the duration of the Geneva talks.

O. Lafontaine, leader of the Saar branch of the Social Democratic Party, is taking an active part in these discussions.

In a statement on nuclear missiles published in the "Frankfurter Rundschau" newspaper, Lafontaine points to the danger arising from the fact that formulas of approximate equality of forces, serving as the basis for East-West talks on weapons reduction, is often crudely distorted in practice by the Western side. Taking advantage of

the fact that different arms systems are being developed in East and West, and that these systems cannot always remain on an equal footing, the champions of the arms race "discover" an ever growing number of "gaps" in the military might of the West, and then proceed to fill such "gaps". The beginning of the Geneva talks, Lafontaine notes, was marked by a continuation of this dangerous practice. Taking into account the fact that the United States and NATO rely mostly on air and naval power, while the USSR relies on land forces, the American proposal to remove all ground-based missiles from Europe is a poorly disguised propaganda ploy which cannot be taken seriously. The Soviet proposal, writes Lafontaine, which embraces all nuclear delivery systems whether they be based in the air, or on sea and land, as was the case with SALT, shows a much more honest approach.

Who stands to profit by the arms race?

(Continued from page 1)

for war. People should be told exactly who is responsible for the creation and deployment of new types of weapons of mass destruction and for the suppression of the struggles for

peace and national sovereignty. The World Peace Council calls on all peace-loving forces to launch powerful mass action in support of disarmament and in order to prevent another dangerous twist in the arms race.

QUOTATION OF THE DAY

"Certain representatives of the US administration, Defense Secretary Weinberger, for instance, are talking absolute nonsense, when they maintain that increased expenditure on armaments helps overcome the economic crisis."

Willy Brandt speaking at the SDPG conference

VIEWPOINT

AMERICAN AID: THE TRUE PICTURE

No sooner had the Reagan administration come to power than it right away confirmed the underlying considerations guiding America in its distribution of "development" aid. Namely, such aid forms part and parcel of the overall strategy of American foreign policy. It is made available to those countries which agree to and support that strategy. It is intended that it should bring the USA maximum political and economic dividends.

This was precisely the case last year, when Israel and Egypt gobbed up a lion's share of US foreign aid for 1981. Such aid was refused to countries "blacklisted" long before by Washington owing to their independent policies. It was also denied to all those nations which had refused a year earlier to join the US-led boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Three-fourths of this aid was spent by the recipient countries on purchases of American arms, food and consumer goods in full conformity with Washington's principles that US aid programmes must contribute to America's own well-being, while the poor should learn to fend for themselves.

How do things stand this year? Back in January a bill was passed in the USA, giving the biggest dollop of "aid", accounting for over half of the entire kitty, to America's closest allies—Israel, Egypt and Turkey. The next largest recipient is to be the ruling junta in El Salvador. Latest reports indicate that it is to get up to 600 million dollars or even more. This will be mainly used to buy American arms or to pay the US military advisers in El Salvador. America has also lifted the ban previously imposed on aid, including military assistance, to the dictatorial regimes in Chile and Pakistan. The rest of the American aid will be distributed among the few African and Asian nations who have agreed, in exchange, to abandon part of their sovereignty and make their territory available to the US naval and air forces.

The most telltale feature of US government "development aid" given this year to newly independent nations is that its use with American military designs remains as prominent as ever before—indeed, over two-thirds of the aid has been earmarked for US arms deliveries to traditional American



A CIA disc-jockey.

Drawing by Leonid Byelobrov

WASHINGTON AIDS AND ABETS SALVADORAN JUNTA'S CRIMES

Mexico City. Junta forces have employed napalm bombs, reports the Farabundo Martí radio operated by the insurgents in El Salvador.

The radio also claimed the presence of North American mercenary detachments fighting against patriotic forces. The insurgents have intercepted con-

versations over the radio in English. The presence of mercenaries arriving from the United States for military action in El Salvador has even been admitted by a television network in the United States itself. It featured a film depicting Americans carrying M16 rifles in the Usulután and San Vicente departments.

Yuri KURITSYN



existence of "hot spots" and complex situations and on the differences existing between individual countries.

Let's take a look at how America goes about its business in the Middle East. There has been much talk recently in Washington and in the capitals of some Arab countries of sizeable increases in American arms deliveries. The latter countries are buying weapons mainly to protect themselves from continuing Israeli aggression. Washington gives them much encouragement in this even dispatching its arms salesmen to the area. The resulting deals involve many billions of dollars. At the same time, in his letter to the Israeli prime minister, President Reagan solemnly assures him that he is firmly committed to preserving Israel's qualitative and quantitative military edge on the Arab world.

It would seem therefore that the perpetration of the crisis in the Middle East is doubly profitable for the United States. It stands to gain politically, since more and more nations are becoming increasingly dependent on Washington's dole-outs of arms and on all that these imply. It also gets economic benefits, since its policy of providing arms to both sides and the principle that money is upmost enables it to build up a booming trade in tools of death and destruction.

It remains to be added that increasing numbers of American weapons, both in "aid" and direct sales, are going to developing nations which are in far greater need of economic assistance to bolster their economies. Of this, however, according to the American press, they are getting increasingly small amounts.

King HUSSEIN: Israel prepares for aggression against Lebanon

New York. King Hussein of Jordan has said that intelligence information at his disposal indicates that Israel is preparing for large-scale aggression against Lebanon.

In an interview with the American ABC television company Hussein said that there were ominous signs of an impending invasion by Israeli troops. For some time now Israeli forces have been amassing on the Lebanese border, and possibly even on Lebanese territory. Of late, we have been watching the build-up in Israeli military power, he stressed. Hussein said that Israeli aggression posed a threat not only to Lebanon, but also to other Arab states, including Jordan, the latter having the longest ceasefire line with Israel.

The King accused the United States of maintaining constant tension in the Middle East and pointed out that the Americans have not fulfilled their commitments arising out of UN Security Council Resolution No. 242. He declared that the Camp David Accords have only complicated the situation in the region. In this connection, he again emphasized, how important it was that the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine, takes part in the search for a lasting peace.

Also appearing on the ABC programme was US Defense Minister Caspar Weinberger who admitted that the United States knew about the concentration of Israeli troops on the Lebanese border. Not only did he fail to condemn the imminent invasion, he actually gave the Israelis the go-ahead by refusing to predict the American attitude to the intervention. In other words, he gave Israel would be quite indulgent towards an act of aggression. Such an answer coming from the chief of the Pentagon amazed even the newsmen who took part in the programme.

Leonid BREZHNEV:

Practical steps needed to curb arms race

(Continued from page 1)

The Soviet Union is working persistently to achieve practical results in curbing the nuclear arms race. And it is not our fault that far from enough has been achieved in this direction.

In the present-day complicated international situation, when the United States is developing and introducing into production qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction when it is persistently obstructing talks on the limitation of strategic arms and taking an obstinate stand with regard to improving the international climate, it is of prime importance that the activities of all peace-loving forces in the world be stepped up in this connection. I cannot but support your appeal for immediate action in defence of peace. It is of great value that the Japanese peace champions are determined to make their contribution to this noble cause and protest strongly against the deployment of both nuclear and foreign nuclear weapons on Japanese territory.

INDIA'S SERIOUS CONCERN

New Delhi. The Indian government has unambiguously told the United States and Pakistan of its serious concern over the massive supply of US arms to the Islamabad military regime, India's Defence Minister, Ramaswami Venkataram, told the lower house of parliament. He emphasized that the Indian government was fully aware of the threat to India's security caused by this development of events and was doing everything necessary for upholding its interests.

Answering questions presented by MPs recently, the minister said that besides the United States, the suppliers of modern arms and other military hardware to Pakistan now included Britain and other Western states as well as China.

PEOPLE

Rafael Ruiz, of Caracas, was to graduate from the medical university of Venezuela a short while ago, but has so far failed. Out of the 250 graduates of the university she is considered the only one who is officially dead.

In September last year, the 16-year-old student and her two friends were on board a light plane, which crashed over the Amazonian jungle. The rescuers found no survivors at the crash site. Yet, Rafael did not die. Instead she was found by Indians who saved her life.

Following her long wanderings through the jungle, Rafael was faced with an even longer and tortuous passage through a maze of red-tape. To be brought back to life on paper proved more difficult than surviving a plane crash. In other words, he gave Israel would be quite indulgent towards an act of aggression. Such an answer coming from the chief of the Pentagon amazed even the newsmen who took part in the programme.

STRIKE-BREAKERS TO BLAME

Washington. According to the American CBS network, the January disaster at Boston's airport involving a DC-10 plane was caused by one of the "scabs" employed hastily by the US administration in place of the sacked air controllers, involved in last autumn's nationwide strike. The network stressed that the poorly trained controller made an elementary technical mistake which resulted in the plane skidding off the runway into the bay killing two people.

A CALL BY SENATOR HART

Washington. Senator G. Hart (Dem-Conn) has urged the Reagan administration to take positive steps concerning talks with the Soviet Union on curbing the strategic arms race. Speaking in Congress he strongly advocated his belief in the Soviet-American SALT-2 Treaty and supported the current Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

The Senator stated that he was also convinced that much more should be done. We must revise our approach to establishing control over nuclear arms. We must focus on reducing the tremendous menace of nuclear war, he emphasized.



The first group of 400 regular army and security service officers from El Salvador are undergoing military training at the US Fort Benning in Georgia. The 14-week course is designed to make them proficient in day and night combat operations, assault landings, laying bridges, mining, handling military equipment, and, first and foremost, in quickly and effectively exterminating people.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

COMET EVIDENCE IN A GLACIER

According to the West German magazine "Hobby", chemists from the University of Cologne have discovered space particles in the 50-metre-thick Virgin Glacier of the Swiss Alps. The minute particles, that are no thicker than 0.15 mm, belonged to a comet which came very close to our planet in 1637.

ANTS THAT FOLLOWED THE SUN

It is known that many living beings are able to attain their bearings in any locality from the sun, which is used like a compass. Yet, at various times of the day the sun moves at different speeds, in fact its rate is ten times faster in the middle of the day than

at dawn. How do animals, birds and insects use the sun to mark the days passing? The magazine "Now Scientist" writes about the ability of ants, who are able to find their way in the deserts of Tunisia. In their search for food, these busy creatures travel as far as 100 metres from their homes taking their bearing from the sun. Scientists conducted an experiment, by catching some ants, placing them in a darkened beaker and setting them free in an unfamiliar location. The insects were placed in an area with no terrestrial references, and their view of the sky was modified by means of a filter. During the experiment all the ants turned in the direction of "home", and stopped their journey only when the sun was obscured from them.

CHINESE-SOUTH KOREAN TRADE

Tokyo. China which has no diplomatic relations with South Korea is not adverse to developing trade with the latter country, writes the Japanese "Ekonomist" journal. In its March issue. According to Hongkong statistics, says the journal, 66 million dollars worth of Chinese goods were delivered to South Korea via Hongkong between January and November 1981—this is a rise of 220 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. Chinese imports from South Korea via Hongkong over the same period went up 320 per cent—to 137 million dollars.

Agreeing from trade via Hongkong, the journal states, the recent years have witnessed rapid growth in direct Chinese-South Korean trade. In 1980 it increased 390 per cent as compared with 1979.

OF INTEREST

Nail-biting suspense in Swiss Alps

It is great fun for both children and grown-ups in many countries to slide down a hill on a sledge. The ordinary sledge is normally used for sport and recreation, and is made from both metal and wood. The Associated Press Agency reported that the Swiss folk, Augusten Poutzler, designed a special sledge slithering it with 400 nails, with the sharp sides pointing up. Witnessed by newsmen and hundreds of tourists the folk joy as the sledge covered only with a thin sheet and made a 1,000-metre descent down an Alpine glacier. According to

eyewitnesses, he experienced no particular inconvenience. This was Augusten Poutzler's very original way of celebrating his 40th birthday.

In the hands of a diviner

An ordinary willow branch becomes a valuable tool in the hands of Peter Ingversen. This enterprising Danish teacher specialises in discovering, underground waters, employing a method which has been in existence for thousands of years. Ingversen has already travelled to many countries using his divining skills (the more of a twig which turns upwards, the more water is nearby). He is the only one suitable for use as a divining tool.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NATO FOLLOWS CLOSE ON WASHINGTON'S HEELS

TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachov comments on the provocative naval exercises which began on February 27 in the Straits of Florida not far from the Cuban coast, and in which the United States, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium, Britain and West Germany are taking part. The United States, he writes, is making the dangerous mistake of expanding NATO's "zone of responsibility" by involving its allies in conflict situations which do not immediately affect West European interests.

Naval muscle-flexing of this type is designed not only to back up the campaign of threats launched by Washington against Cuba, Nicaragua and the national liberation movement in El Salvador, but also to involve America's European allies in any ventures which the United States may launch in accordance with the concept of two and a half wars recently adopted by the Pentagon. This concept provides for the United States' readiness to wage long-term conventional war in almost any part of the world.

AMERICA'S CRISIS

The crisis at present being undergone by America is far from being purely economic in origin, writes Vitaly Kobyshev in the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA newspaper. It is closely linked to the political, ideological and moral crises which today beset American society. These crises which manifest themselves in a hundred and one ways have become an ordinary part of the American scene though they are nonetheless terrible for that.

At this critical juncture in its history America finds itself in the hands of a weak administration, indeed possibly the weakest that it has ever had, Kobyshev notes. An administration that appears to be doing its best not to alleviate the crisis but to intensify it in domestic and foreign policy alike. Power decides all in Hollywood "Westerns", and this approach has now been transferred to American politics. But, as distinct from the cinema, in politics one is well aware of the difference between real power and the flexing of muscles—more often than not the latter is but a cover for weakness.

WESTERN SABOTAGE

Seeking to denigrate the socialist community, bourgeois propaganda is indefatigable in their efforts to show that the emergence in Eastern Europe of countries with a new social system has been a result of the Yalta agreement and a concession to the Soviet Union from the West, rather than a natural consequence of internal processes, writes A. Lebedev, Candidate of Science (History), in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper.

To ascribe to the Yalta agreement a magic power as a substitute for the historical process is absurd, to say the least. It is even more absurd to talk of "magnanimous concessions" to socialism. Faced with the destruction of fascism, the countries of the West had to admit the emergence of new political realities. The Yalta agreement put its seal to this state of affairs. Yet, the West has never entirely abandoned its hopes for a possible reversal of the process of change now in progress in those countries which embarked on a socialist road of development.

The present situation again confirms the truth of a CPSU statement to the effect that for the West the ideological struggle is not confined to a confrontation of ideas. The new attempts to put the screws on socialism and to weaken the positions of the USSR and of the other socialist countries in the world arena by taking advantage of the Polish developments have an obvious aim—to disrupt the present military and political balance and to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

'LINKAGES' LEAD TO A STALEMATE

The White House is wisely employing the "linkage" policy as a diplomatic means of pressurizing the USSR, writes A. Aleksandrov in the NEW TIMES weekly. Under this formula inherited by Kissinger from his idol Mitternrich, the settlement of various problems is solved through issues depending on totally unrelated subjects under discussion. In demanding "good conduct" from the Soviet Union, the article points out, Washington naturally reserves the right to define the form of conduct. In this manner the USA wants to supersede the fundamental principles of international law laid down in the Charter of the United Nations and the Final Act of the European Security Conference and other international documents by using its "linkage" principle. This attitude, the article stresses, can only result in the deadlock of issues under review with the consequences that this implies.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MILK FARM HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN A SUBURB OF KALININ TO MAINTAIN 2,500 CATTLE. This is the biggest complex of its kind in Lithuania and is fully automated. Similar production farms have been established near other major cities in the republic.

● AN OIL AND ORE CARRIER, "IVAN TEVOYAN", DESIGNED TO CARRY 100,000 TONNES OF CARGO, HAS BEEN LAUNCHED ahead of schedule by the ocean shipyard in Nikolayev, the Ukraine. This is the last in the series of giant ships of this class.

● A MANUAL FOR TEACHING THE FUNDAMENTALS OF MATHEMATICS TO SIX-YEAR-OLDS HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGY AT THE GEORGIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. As a result of many years of experimenting, they have produced a manual for pre-school teachers. The authors suggest various games which could teach arithmetic and develop logical thinking abilities.

A solar water pump

Sheep in the Zhamankun Gorge, south of Lake Balkhash, are now supplied with water by solar power.

In this semi-desert the sun shines more than 300 days a year.

The installation which feeds an electric engine pumping water from a well consists of a screen of 20 square metres fixed on ferro-concrete supports. The screen divided into twelve units works as a battery. It generates electric current which is then transformed by an accumulator. The accumulator and the electric engine are connected to nine batteries, which make the pump work. The water thus acquired is stored in a small reservoir.

RIGS IN THE DESERT

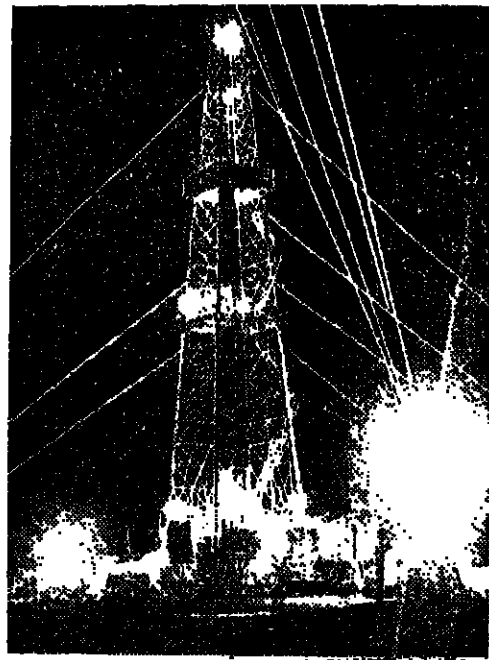
This rig is situated in the Karakum Desert of Turkmenia, where a new natural gas field Dauletabad-Donmez is being intensively developed.

A pipeline under construction there will link the gas fields with the Central Asia — Centre trunk line. According to economists, in 1983 the new gas field will produce 7,500 million cu m of gas.

The gas industry is a fast developing one in Turkmenia, with gas resources in the Karakum estimated at many billion cubic metres.

The major Shatlyk gas field began operations during the last five-year period; now the Dauletabad-Donmez field is the largest in Turkmenia.

The prospected gas deposits in Turkmenia are second only to those in the Tyumen Region of Western Siberia. The plans are to increase gas



production in the republic to 81-83,000 million cu m in the current five-year plan period (1981-85).

CHIMNEY ORCHARD

The hanging gardens of Sevanlims prompted Armenian horticulturalists to form an original hothouse design.

The winter garden's central element is composed of an ordinary chimney that is part of a central heating boiler, surrounded with many storeys of roofed orchards. The design was suggested by a group of engineers at the scientific and production amalgamation of the republic's local industries ministry.

Calculations revealed that every square metre of the 30-metre-high chimney radiates per hour 135,000 kilocalories which are normally wasted. This is

enough to heat a many-storeyed chimney-centred hothouse with an area of 4,000 square metres. The cost of growing winter vegetables would be reduced by 60 to 70 per cent, and also the additional advantage is seen in the efficient use of land.

Town constructors also go along with this project. They are now able to transform the tall boiler-chimneys into an attractive sight that is in keeping with the architectural pattern of residential and industrial districts.

At present new hothouses are being built in the village of Lusakert and in the town of Artashat.

A POWERFUL MACHINE FOR MAKING SUGAR

Powerful sugar-making machines are now being made in Sumy, Ukraine. Each machine produces 30 tonnes of white sugar per hour and is economical on electricity. About a hundred of these centrifugal machines will be made annually. They will help speed up the sugar-making process and cut down losses of raw materials during storage. As a result, the annual output of sugar will go up by more than 400,000 tonnes.

The machines will be introduced into sugar factories during the current five-year plan under a technological programme code-named "Sugar".

Tunneled river will irrigate lands

The level of 6,300 metres has been attained by the builders of the 14-kilometre irrigation canal—the largest in this country—bored through the mountains across the Vakhsh Range to the Dangarinskaya Valley in Tajikistan. The tunnel's diameter is the same as Moscow's Metro system.

At present, the tunneling is directed from the entrance and exit portals, which restricts the use of machinery. The workers have decided to accelerate the rate of operations by increasing three times the number of shafts.

At the moment, the irrigation in the Dangarinskaya Valley, where the water is destined to travel along the tunnel, are preparing the lands. They are building a network of irrigation canals and providing settlements for the state farms. The reclamation of a hundred thousand hectares of fallow land is to be undertaken in several stages. To begin with, they will irrigate 12 thousand hectares of fallow land, a task which will be accomplished next year.

In the Dangarinskaya Valley it is planned to set up a large irrigated area for cotton, fruit, grapes, vegetables and fodder growing.

HOUSES FOR BAN

The Alytus pilot-production house-building factory in Lithuania began manufacturing another batch of comfortable four-room cottages for Baitai-Aur Railway construction workers.

They are specifically designed to weather Lithuania's harsh climate. The houses are fitted with three window-panels each, and the increased air circulation between the panels insulates them against the frosts. The houses also contain an additional protective layer of mineralized wadding 100 mm thick. Significantly, the buildings stand on piles since the railway passes through an earthquake area.

A chemist-shop of days gone by

Every visitor to the Riga History Museum of Medicine in Latvia can now enter an old pharmacy and buy medicine in it. From the massive cash register to the stone mortars and pestles everything in the shop recreates the atmosphere of the pharmacies of the late last century.

Porcelain bottles of medicine line the shelves of stained-glass cupboards. The scales decorated with an image of Panacea, the Goddess of medical therapy, a notebook with entries for prescriptions and many other objects remind visitors of how the chemists of days gone by used to work. The only contrast is provided by the modern medicine displayed behind the glass windows of the oak counter, which used to contain such preparations as "pepper for cold fever", "raisins for a hoarse throat" and infusions "for light".

Students at the factory

The MTZ tractor, produced in Minsk, capital of Byelorussia, and popular in dozens of countries, has become another twenty kilograms lighter due to inventiveness of students from the Byelorussian Polytechnical Institute who have designed a new set of parking brakes for the machine.

The term and graduation papers produced by the Polytechnical students are widely used in the design of new models of tractors and to perfect technological processes. The design bureau at the tractor works has a special set of rooms where would-be engineers work on the solution of specific design problems. In this way students acquire practical experience which stands them in good stead when they start work as fully qualified engineers.

Places to visit

Pushkin Museum celebrates 70th anniversary



university to be used for teaching purposes. It was to house a collection of plaster-casts of ancient, mediaeval and renaissance works of art. But the very first exhibition put on at the museum was more than just a show of copies: it featured a number of original works of art such as antique vases, Byzantine icons and a rare collection of Egyptian pieces.

The October Revolution of 1917 opened a new stage in the museum's history. Its collec-

tion was now enlarged by the acquisition of masterpieces from state-owned collections of nationalized works of art. The opening of a portrait gallery in 1924, consisting of original works by old Western masters, was an important innovation.

1948 proved to be another milestone in the museum's history: in this year a most valuable collection of French paintings of the late 19th-early 20th centuries was handed over to the Pushkin Museum by the former Museum of Modern Western Art.

● H. Matise, Spanish Women With a Tambourine.

● The halls of the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts display not only copies of famous artworks, but also many true originals.



The world-famous Pushkin Museum was opened in May 1912. It stands in the centre of Moscow near the Kremlin in a handsome building, designed by noted architect Roman Klotz.

The idea of opening a fine arts museum in Moscow was first broached in progressive Russian intelligentsia circles and it was realized thanks to the efforts of members of Moscow University, and first and foremost to Professor Ivan Tsvetayev, father of Marina Tsvetayeva, the well-known poet.

At first the museum was visualized as a branch of the

OF INTEREST

A MOTHER WITH A KIND HEART

When a little dog called Sevuk (Blackie) which usually never attracts much attention, strolls among cages in the winter quarters of the Yerevan Zoo, many animals joyfully welcome her company.

This "kind mother" has nursed more than twenty cubs of different beasts. She is now sharing a cage with a four-month-old striped hyena whose birth is rare in captivity.

Although the cub is almost twice Sevuk's size, she continues nursing and protecting him.

Sevuk acted as a nurse for the first time three years ago, when the mother of a newborn leopard rejected her offspring. The blind cub refused to be bottle-fed, so he was placed together with Sevuk's four puppies.

A little tiger was nursed by Sevuk as carefully as her own puppies, then it was a lion and a panther, wolves, an orang-utan and many other rejected newborns.

Visitors to the Zoo, often wonder how it is possible for a little black dog to, tearfully enter the cage of a ferocious beast who purrs contentedly, yawning over her and wagging its tail.

Science and technology

FUEL RESOURCES OF THE SOVIET NORTH

Recent discoveries of Soviet geologists have turned the north of the European part of the USSR lying between the Ural and the Volga Seas into a major source of fuel and energy raw materials, said Vadly Nalvkin, the well-known Soviet geologist and Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, addressing a scientific gathering in Leningrad. In addition to the already known deposits of coal and oil they have found new deposits of fuel that cause economists to revise their thinking and plans to master Siberia's energy resources. The favour of a "closer and economically more advantageous region" is the so-called "Tian-Pechora geological province".

In addition to light oils that are suitable for refining by the

traditional cracking method, promising deposits of heavy bitumens have also been found here, Professor Nalvkin said.

The coal fields around Vorkuta, moreover, have proved to be far from limited, he went on. Powerful seams, some fairly close to the surface and seven metres thick, have been discovered to the south of the present basin. Specialists suggest that development should be concentrated in the first instance on a mass of three billion tonnes of coking coal are concentrated. It is located at a comparatively short distance from the railway. It is also proposed to build a number of thermal power stations here.

WEST SIBERIAN PLAINS ARE SINKING

Over the past quarter of a century the Soviet Union's largest plain, the West Siberian, has sunk by almost a third of a metre.

After conducting numerous measurements, the West Siberian geologists have discovered that the gigantic de-

pression is declining at the rate of 10-15 millimetres a year.

The results of these explorations failed to surprise scientists, since the territory lying between the Ural Mountains and the Yenisei River rests on a huge crystal plate and its geological history has abounded in cases of oscillations.

Today the depression of the plain affects the climatic conditions of the entire area, however, not to the same extent as during ancient times. Some scientists believe that this phenomenon has caused a continuous increase of bogs and marshes. At present, more than two-thirds of Western Siberia is covered with bogs and this territory is constantly expanding. It has also been noted that the tundra advances following the moist soils southwards.

The results of the measurements of the vertical movements of the earth's crust are presently being mapped by land surveyors together with the scientists from Akademgorodok in Novosibirsk. Such a map never before published will prove invaluable to all and any prospectors, geologists planning to develop new areas and for seismologists.

VIEWPOINT

An engineer for the late 20th century

Our country has embarked on a course towards intensifying the economy. An important role in this process will be played by engineers. Academician Georgi NIKOLAYEV, Rector of the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical School, describes the training of engineers.

The essential ingredients that will form the aptitudes of an engineer working in the late 20th century might be defined like this—specialization but only on the basis of broad fundamental knowledge. This approach allows for flexibility in engineering thinking and for adaptation to new ideas.

The Soviet higher school system is establishing a variety of courses giving engineers a chance to study additional specializations. Recently, for example, the medical engineering industry has developed at a rapid pace. Advanced medical treatment requires the creation of complex and specialized equipment. No technical higher school has so far produced engineers in this field. Yet the necessary knowledge can be acquired by an engineer attending a two-year part-time course.

As a rule, such courses are attended by highly qualified engineers. Having gained the prerequisite knowledge in physiology, anatomy, and biology, an engineer is issued a certificate which officially allows him to work in medical engineering. Special training is now available to all those who wish to gain knowledge in laser technology. After all, lasers are employed in thermal treatment, welding and metal cutting, in surgical operations and in dozens of other areas.

Educational training in Soviet higher schools fully takes into account modern conditions. We seek to completely prepare a future engineer for work in exacting situations. Apart from improving the quality of teaching fundamental sciences, we are now including a wider programme in humanities. Technical education departments set aside more time for such subjects as history, philosophy and economics. One thing is for sure that the age of pure "technocrats" is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Throughout their course of education engineering students take four sessions of practical training, a total of eight months. This not only prepares them quickly and thoroughly for their first jobs, but also considerably raises their professional standards. I have heard people say that such industrial practicals in this country are useless to students, as the overall Soviet technological standards are not very high. This view is obviously biased.

No one will deny Soviet successes in aerospace technology, in nuclear power engineering, in metal rolling and welding and in various other industries. Students invariably undertake their practical training at advanced enterprises.

I also count it as a great advantage that every student knows two to three years before he graduates where he will be employed. This makes it possible for him to take into account the specific qualities of his future employment in his work and graduation papers, and, consequently, to master his future job to advance. This system can only be based on full employment and therefore it is impossible for most countries in the West.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

ARCTIC SEA ROUTE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Leningrad and Vladivostok are separated by a distance of 23,200 kilometres. If one chooses to sail via the Suez Canal or only by 14,280 kilometres if one opts for the Arctic Sea Route, the GUDOK newspaper writes, if a ship takes a more northerly route, there is an even greater reduction in distance.

Yet there are more important aspects to the Arctic Sea Route than its brevity. For many areas in Siberia and the Far East the sea affords the sole means of delivering large consignments of cargo. Railways and motorways are practically non-existent along the Arctic coast which is characterized by permafrost and endless marshes. Planes are unable to handle on their own the vast amounts of cargo, in millions of tonnes, which are required. The Siberian rivers are important transport arteries, but they flow only from north to south. There is thus a major need for latitudinal transportation. Navigation along the Arctic Sea Route is based on the use of icebreakers which today are equipped with nuclear-powered engines.

In the current five-year plan, the cargo fleet will acquire many nuclear-powered ships. Fuel is very expensive northwards the Arctic Circle, and the fleet's fuel requirements are enormous. The USSR is to build a nuclear LASH container-carrier which will be able to negotiate thick ice sheets on its own. Riding at anchor, it will not require a berth for unloading operations. This is a very important asset and not only in the Arctic areas.

Other projects under way include the building of cargo submarines. The Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, which studied prospects for the Arctic Sea Route, predicts that by the beginning of the 21st century, more cargo will be carried along the Arctic Sea Route than through the Baitai-Aur Railway.

NEW NATURE PRESERVE

The so-called "sterkh" species of white crane has no natural enemies, nor has it ever been pursued by man.

But, all the same, this bird has become very rare. The reasons for the disappearance of "sterkh" cranes can be traced to man's efforts to husband nature, says A. Alexandrov, head of the RSFSR Expedition for Western Siberia, writing in PRAVDA. In the whole of Yakutia, there are only 300 pairs of "sterkh" cranes, he says. And this is the only population of "sterkh" in the world. Herds of domesticated deer move across the tundra to their summer pastures at the very time when the cranes are settling on their nests. Those cranes which are behind hand in lining their walls, are left homeless for the rest of the year—the deer oust them from homes and destroy their nests.

In order to make sure that the white crane didn't move out altogether, the expedition headed by Alexandrov marked up on maps the nesting-places of the cranes and the routes taken by the deer. These maps were given into the care of the herdsmen directing the deer. The plan worked: the cranes have returned home. What is more, a nature preserve based on the scientists' findings has now been set up on the Alazeya-Kolymskaya tundra. Covering two million hectares, the preserve will be made up of three isolated sections. The Alazeya or westernmost section, will be a preservation for the white "sterkh" crane and pink-footed goose. The latter is the biggest of its species in the Soviet Union.

LIVE TO 150 AND BE HAPPY

This is a view taken by Academician Pyodor Uglov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences. It is a fact that 90 per cent of people do not reach old age, and most die before their time, he writes in the magazine TERHNIKA-MOLODOYI. Many die from disease, therefore a major step towards longevity consists in the prevention and treatment of diseases.

Scientists believe that nobody on earth has yet died a natural death from old age. The biological length of human life has not been ascertained and the age of between 150 and 180 that people have reached is certainly not the limit. With the elimination of disease human life will be lengthened for a span which has not been established.

Natural death must be preceded by physiological ageing. This sort of ageing is a rare hypothetical oc-

currence which, though possible theoretically, has not practically been proved. People have enough knowledge to conquer diseases and other external factors that at present shorten our lives. It is only necessary for us to concentrate all the efforts and means placed at our disposal to ensure a long and happy life.

CHILDREN AND THE THEATRE

Theatre director Boris Pokrovsky examines the question of what a theatre for children should be in the THEATR magazine.

A play which arouses no interest among children is, as a rule, also boring for grown-ups.

Working with children, one should avoid condensation, hoax or baby-talk. The argument that a child "won't understand" most probably simply boils down to an inability or even fear of being frank and truthful with him. Perhaps, it is an innate feeling of shame for lives that are not above reproach that causes grown-ups to erect such forbidding walls of falsehood and insincerity. In fact such barriers only serve to increase a child's distrust. Here we may well have put our finger on the weak point of many plays for children on moral subjects.

The division of art into that "for grown-ups only" and "for children only" is unnatural. Art is a single whole, and if some of its chapters are written for children, this does not mean that these should be a child's only source of nourishment.

An actor will only be able to reveal the beautiful in a child if he has an inner compulsion to appear before him, prompted by a spiritual, civic and personal desire. In this way he will derive a great personal delight from acting before them. A meeting with children on this level will be a festival for the soul, for each individual actor and for the entire company, and it will be the first step towards the children's theatre in the auditorium.

Educationalist Vadly Sukhomlinsky used to say, "A man who holds a violin in his hands will be incapable of a bad action". It is the duty of theatre, as it is the deed of all the other arts, to insert this violin into the soul of each child and to help him learn to play it. Let us hope our children's theatres will learn to master this technique.

ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

Cameraman Vadim Yusov has been attributed with several highly successful films including the very popular "Ivan's Childhood". "I Walk Around Moscow", "Andrei Rublev", "Solaris", "Don't Grieve" and "They Fought for Their Country".

Twenty years ago, one of the most bitter and heart-rendering films about the war, "Ivan's Childhood", was directed by Andrei Tarkovsky. In this film for the first time Yusov was given the opportunity to reveal his striking talents as a cameraman. The uniqueness of this work consisted in its poetic quality and multiple visual imagery.

The film was scripted upon two levels—on the one hand, we felt the severity of the war years, and the grim trials that faced our hero, but, on the other, were Ivan's light-filled dreams of peace filtering the dreadful scenes of war. His childhood memories left Ivan with the images of his mother's death, of the torture and sufferings of the people during war time, but he could never forget the loving hands of his mother, her face, the cool water from the well, and the ripe juicy apples. These episodes were shifted in both time and space, while the visual images balanced precariously between fact and fiction.

Yusov introduced to the film a fantastic spectrum of tonal moods conveyed through his camera. His visual language is one of symbols, imagined visions, and metaphoric definitions. The world of ordinary objects and phenomena transformed by the cameraman acquired unique colours, images and shapes. Every shot was both exact and perfect, conveying a distinct and complete message.

This cameraman has a full understanding of his material, everything is therefore convincing and authentic. To achieve this, he varies his style to suit each specific case, in order to fully convey the inner structure of the narrative.

In his subsequent films, Yusov departs from the sophisticated visual style of "Ivan's Childhood". The external expression of what we can see in his later work implies, but does not provide direct meanings. An example of this is "Andrei Rublev" where the main idea is to reveal the character of the great Russian icon-painter through the development of his soul and mind. The film was shot in black and white, and coloured film was employed only in the last stages specifically to show the rich colours of Andrei Rublev's frescoes.

Consequently, the cameraman's guiding principle in producing the film's atmosphere was to make each shot as compacted and meaningful as possible.

Yusov is indeed a professional with high and demanding standards. At the moment, the Mosfilm Studio is shooting a new film, "The Red Ball", and the cameraman is Vadim Yusov.

Vadim YUSOV



EVENINGS WITH TIKHON KHRENNIKOV

Tikhon Khrennikov has held a series of successful evenings dedicated to his art at the central Concert Hall in Moscow. He performed the finale of a piano concerto set to the accompaniment of the Moscow Radio's Variety and Symphony Orchestra conducted by the USSR People's Artist Yuri Silyanov. A prominent feature

during these cultural evenings was a new performance of the ballet, "Ballad of a Hussar", which was danced by the classical ballet ensemble of the Moscow Regional Philharmonic Society. Other items included songs from films and theatre productions, and excerpts from operas and musical comedies.



Tikhon Khrennikov among the members of the cast engaged in "Ballad of a Hussar".

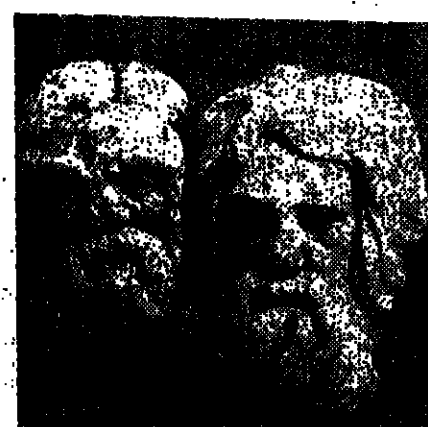
FACTS AND EVENTS

Festivals. An International Children's Film Festival has closed in Leningrad. The Soviet film, "You've Never Ever Dreamed", was a very great success and Tanya Aksyuta, who played the female lead, received an honorary certificate.

Opera. The first performance of Sergei Prokofiev's "The Love of Three Oranges", produced by the Leipzig Opera Theatre by the Soviet director Boris Polovnikov has become a significant event in Leipzig's cultural life.

Woodcarving is a cherished hobby of Alexander Morkovin, a fillet at the Zhdanov telephone exchange in Moscow. Over a period of ten years he has fashioned over 300 artifacts, and many were displayed in Moscow and nationwide.

In the photo: Morkovin's "wooden illustrations" for the works of the 19th-century Russian poet Nekrasov.



SOVIET LITERATURE ABROAD

Foreign readers received many new Soviet fiction books in 1982. A TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAPR). They include Chingiz Aitmatov's novel "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", which was published in Finland, Britain, the FRG, Sweden, and Turkey, a book of Georgi Markov's stories, published in Japan, and stories by Anatoly Alekhn which are found in French bookshops. A number of Soviet sci-fi novels have been published in the USA.

As to the books by foreign writers which will be published this year in the USSR, it is difficult to enumerate them. According to UNESCO, the Soviet Union is the world's leading country in translated literature.

The Soviet Copyright Agency has concluded agreements for an exchange of dramatic works. Foreign theatre-goers will have the opportunity to view our best plays. "The Story of a Horse" (after Leo Tolstoy's "Kholsomer") will be staged in Argentina, Japan, Venezuela; it has already been successfully performed in Spain. "The Lizard" by Alexander Volodin was staged by a student theatre in Mexico, and the response was so great that it is now

being rehearsed by a large professional theatre. Scandinavian theatres and TV networks have shown a dramatized version of Valentin Rasputin's "Live on and Remember". They are now preparing the story's radio performance. The FRG theatres will stage "Anna Karenina" and "And Quiet Flows the Don" and plays by Mikhail Roshchin. Meanwhile contemporary Soviet plays have attracted the attention of directors in India.

WHAT'S ON?

March 2-5

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 2—Hertel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet). 3—Prokofiev, "War and Peace" (opera). 5—Leningrad Ballet Ensemble "Choreographic Miniatures".

Bolshe Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 2—Puccini, "Tosca" (opera). 3—Khachatryan, "Spartacus" (ballet). 4—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 2—Puccini, "La Boheme" (opera). 5—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 2—Strauss, "Die Fledermaus". 4—Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes". 5—Milyutin, "Girls in a Hurry".

FILMS

A Carnival (Corky Film Studio, USSR, in 2 parts). The main heroine has dreams of becoming an actress.

Cinema: "Otkrytye" (p. 10), "Kosmos" (Pushkinskaya St., Metro Pushkinskaya). In a fugitive's role (Spain).

The action takes place in our time in a Latin American country ruled by a fascist regime. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (Kvartetskaya, Bolshoi) to Ploshchad Nogin.

Polytechnical Museum. Novaya St. entrance to "Stone Rainbow" (North), an exhibition of artifacts from the Museum of Folklore, amethysts and various stones of the chertovskaya from Kolymskaya and other days, on Tuesday, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Metro: Ploshchad Nogin.

Central Army Club Sports Complex (30 Leningradsky Prospekt). 4—USSR Cup championship. At 4.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. The first match will be between Iskra (Smolensk) and the Army Club (Khabarovsk). The second—between Spartak (Moscow) and Spartak (Kostroma).

BUSINESS

Embargo policy rejected

All practically minded businessmen and politicians in the West reject the US-sponsored attempt to cut trade and economic relations between the USSR and West Germany and to prevent the implementation of their major project known as "pipes for gas".

The agreement allowing for the delivery of Soviet natural gas to West Germany will go down in history as the East-West venture of the century, believes Franz Drel, an economic expert from Dusseldorf, as it promotes trade on a greater scale

between West Germany and the USSR.

Peter-Michael Weirauch, a leader of Lubbeck's industrial and trade associations, classifies East-West trade as dynamic.

Among "pipes for gas" proponents is the noted West German politician, the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, J. Rau, who declared that West German trade with the USSR and other socialist countries is a major factor for the FRG. Addressing a meeting of the Mannesmannrohren Werke personnel, in Mülheim (Ruhr), he said

An important element in Austria's economic development

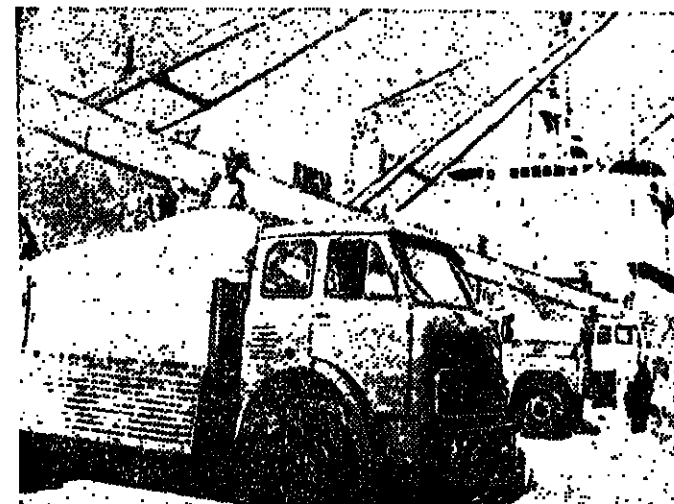
Cooperation with the Soviet Union which was started off in the 20s has become a major element in the economic development of Austria's Held Industries. The federal government actively supports such contacts and in general pursues a firm policy towards maintaining economic cooperation with the countries of the East. Such a policy helps neutral Austria offset the adversities of the crisis which has engulfed the countries of Western Europe.

"Our relations with the USSR have been developing particularly well since 1972 when our factories received the first large Soviet order," says Walter Alber, manager of Held Industries. This was followed by new big orders. In 1978, the Soviet Union received from Stockerau nearly 40 numerical control machine tools. A few months ago, Held Industries undertook to manufacture for the USSR another twelve numerical control lathes as well as several auto-

matic ones. Four of these have already been shipped to their destination.

A new trend in cooperation between the two sides is the joint work by Austrian and Soviet specialists to perfect a machine tool which today is being produced in Ryazan. The first sample of the modified tool is already in existence. It was exhibited at the International Fair in Vienna, and this is only the beginning. Specialists from Stockerau and from Ryazan continue work on perfecting their products.

It should be said that Held Industries was the first company in Austria to embark on this type of cooperation with the Soviet Union. By so doing, they have blazed a trail along which other firms are now following suit. Designers at the Walter factory, for instance, are now cooperating with Soviet engineering firms. It is hoped their joint efforts will result in the production of improved machine tools. Contacts with Soviet specialists have also been established by designers at the König and Bauer group of industries.



Kompong Som is Kampuchea's chief sea port. The local people highly appreciate the help given them by Soviet dockers in organizing work at the port. Now a new group of Soviet specialists is working here.

Contacts and contracts

The participants of the 6th session of the Joint Soviet-Dutch Commission on Cooperation in the Economy, Industry and Technology have discussed the present state of and the prospects for the development of cooperation in the above areas as well as the activities of working groups on different branches of industry and agriculture.

25 Danish manufacturers took part in the Days of Danish Technology which recently took place in Moscow.

MUTUAL TRADE ADVANCEMENTS

Great progress has been made in the field of trade between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Last year, writes the "Privredni Pregled" paper, since it has exceeded the 6,600,000 dollar figure, far more than the planned target. The paper points out that the deficit in Yugoslavia's trade with the USSR declined from 1,000 million dollars in 1980 to 323,500,000 last year.

A recent protocol signed in Belgrade for 1982 bilateral trade maintains continued cooperation between the two countries. The USSR will provide Yugoslavia with machines, equipment, raw and other materials, while Yugoslavia in return will provide the USSR with various equipment, chemical and consumer goods. Their sales this year will reach 7,000 million dollars. Yugoslavia will supply the Soviet Union with products worth 1,200 million dollars under contracts concluded before February 1st this year, the paper reports.

IF YOU ARE GOING ON A JOURNEY, WE SINCERELY ADVISE YOU TO TRAVEL VIA SOVIET RAIL

Soviet trains take the discomfort out of rail travel. You will relax in a cosy well-equipped compartment, looked after by attentive attendants. In the restaurant car you can become acquainted with Russian cuisine while you travel through the wide expanses of the Soviet Union. The journey will be easy and you will alight at your destination refreshed and invigorated.

May we also remind you that your travelling expenses will be minimal, since rail is the cheapest form of transport. Groups of 10 or more people get a discount. Tourist groups from England, Belgium, Holland, France, the FRG, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Greece, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and Finland are provided by Soviet Railways with a 25-40 per cent discount of the fare.

Tickets are available from travel agencies, tourist offices or direct from the station. You can book a return ticket too. Sleepers can be reserved in advance.

Travel agencies or railway information offices will be happy to provide you with any information you need. Book now! We wish you a happy journey!

SOVIET RAILWAYS



REAGAN'S BIG MISTAKE

The Reagan administration's course in reducing trade with the USSR is a big mistake, since business relations between the two countries are mutually beneficial and strong. This is the opinion of David Packard, Chairman of the

Board of the Hewlett-Packard company, speaking at an annual meeting of the Board of Directors in Palo Alto, California.

He pointed out that he did not intend to close down his firm's office in Moscow despite Washington's pressure.

'SIMON BOLIVAR' SETS SAIL

The new container ship "Simon Bolivar", the head ship of a new series built by Bulgaria under orders from the USSR, recently delivered the first batch of international class containers from Varna to the Soviet port of Il'yichovsk. The ship was named after the celebrated hero of the national liberation movement in Latin America.

The "Simon Bolivar", a new addition to the fleet of specialized container ships of the Latvian shipping lines, will sail on long-distance routes abroad. It can carry 400 international class containers, has advanced navigation instruments and good working and off-duty facilities for the crew.

BEAUTY, COMFORT AND FUNCTIONALITY

Such are the basic requirements of fashion designers and clothing experts in socialist countries for modern clothing. These points were given special attention by the participants of a meeting, recently held in Bulgaria, of the working group for clothing set up at the CMEA Standing Commission for Light

Industry. Specialists from the USSR, Hungary, Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania discussed trends for 1982 and familiarized themselves with recent fashions. In addition to a fashion show, sales of the latest designs were held in Sofia, on the initiative of the Bulgarian centre for new commodities and fashions.

ANGOLA TRAINS ITS SPECIALISTS

The student body of Luanda University runs into eight thousand people. The students are former workers, peasants and servicemen of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA).

Today, a single system of education and vocational training has been set up in the country.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist com-

munity are giving assistance to Angola in the training of its national personnel. Soviet teachers are at work at vocational training schools in Lubango, Lobito, Luanda and other towns and share their knowledge with future agronomists and machine operators, builders and cattle raisers. The USSR has helped Angola train over six thousand highly qualified personnel since Soviet-Angolan cooperation has been in existence.

Cooperation in Mongolia's economic plans

The current 7th five-year development plan in Mongolia will mark an important stage in the strengthening of Mongolia's economic, scientific and technological cooperation with socialist countries.

The USSR will aid Mongolia in building and reconstructing over 340 projects. Such plans include pulling into operation the Erdeneet mining and dressing combine, the first section of the Baguur coal quarry,

the reconstruction of some pits, building several units at the thermal electric station No. 4 in Mongolia's capital Ulaan Bator and some enterprises of the Mongolokhivmet association.

Apart from construction, expansion and reconstruction of various enterprises, the socialist countries will help Mongolia introduce advanced technologies and machinery in industry and agriculture.